STRIPED BEETLE QUITE HARMFUL

Insect Transmits Bacterial Wilt to Cucumbers, Squashes and Other Plants.

SPRAYING IS RECOMMENDED

Insects Prefer Unsprayed Plants as Food and Efficiency of Control Would Be Enhanced by Use of Early Trap Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Infection with the bacterial wilt of cucurbits does not occur through soil or seed. The striped cucumber beetle and the 12-spotted cucumber beetle are both summer carriers, and probably the only means of summer transmission of the disease in the localities that have been studied. Introduction of virulent bacteria into the interior plant tissues is necessary for infection.

These points are given in a recent United States department of agriculture publication detailing the results of studies on the disease, which occurs in 31 states, including the territory from Vermont and Canada to Florida and west to Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. The disease also probably occurs in parts of California. Of the common domestic cucurbits the disease affects cucumbers, cantaloupes, summer and winter squashes and pumpkins, but not watermelons.

Use Bordeaux Mixture.

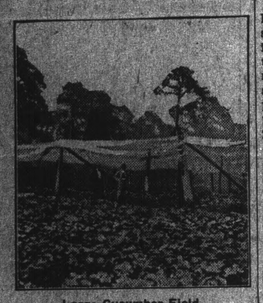
Spraying with strong bordeaux mixture and lead arsenate paste (4-5-50 plus 2) is recommended where the disease is likely to be severe. Treatments should begin as soon as the cucumber plants develop their first true leaves and should continue at intervals of about a week until the cucumber beetles practically disappear from the field. In localities where downy mildew is also prevalent the treatments should be continued later as a partial insurance against this disease. The beetles prefer unsprayed plants as food, and undoubtedly the efficiency of wilt control would be enhanced if a slightly earlier trap crop, such as squash, were planted along the edges of the cucumber field. The beetles could be easily poisoned there with a strong insecticide.

Pulling of wilted vines during the first part of the season, or as long as it can be done without mechanically injuring the healthy plants, will greatly assist in controlling bacterial wilt if consistently done in all neighboring fields. The diseased vines should be buried, or otherwise removed from access by the beetles.

Where a few plants only are grown in garden plats, screening the hills with fine mosquito netting will prevent the appearance of the disease.

Control in Greenhouses.

For control in greenhouses the beetles, in the first place, should be kept out. Do not grow cucurbits nor pile cucurbit refuse in the immediate vicinity of greenhouses, as this attracts the beetles and many will later find their way into the houses. If the beetles once gain entrance to a house filled



Large Cucumber Field.

with growing plants hand picking is the only remedy to be recommended until some fumigant is found that will kill the beetles without injuring the cucumber plants. Besides destroying the cucumber beetles, great care must be exercised in disinfecting all instruments used in pruning wilted vines before using them again on healthy plants. This may easily be done with a bottle of 1 to 1,000 mercuric chlorid and a sponge.

MULCH IS NOT APPRECIATED

Practice Has Long Been Recognized as Important Factor in Successful Fruit Culture.

Although mulching has long been recognized as an important factor in successful small fruit culture, the value of summer mulching in the vegetable garden is not yet appreciated by most home-acre gardeners, and it is not practiced by them as generally as it deserves to be.

INJURIOUS TO CROWD SWINE

Far Better Plan to Order Additional Car Than to Pack Too Many in One Compartment.

Losses of hogs in the past have proven that it does not pay to try to crowd a few extra in the car. It would be far more economical to order an additional car, the freight rate being no larger than the loss that may be entailed by the overloading.

GIVE VELVET BEANS SUPPORT

Corn Is One of Best Crops to Combine With This Plant to Keep Pods Off Ground.

Some support is needed for the long, trailing vines of velvet beans, as the production of seed is lessened if the vines lie flat on the ground and there is also more rotting of the pods. Corn is one of the best plants to combine with this crop.

Crops of France.

France made more than one-half of the usual prewar crops of rye, wheat, oats and barley in 1919, excluding the invaded territory for 1919.

Sow Separate Pastures.

Sow Sudan-cowpea acreage in separate pastures or patches, if possible, so that you can change the cattle from one to the other every two weeks.

Most Profitable Crop.

Alfalfa is the most profitable field crop; the acreage should be doubled.

TRANSPORTATION IS BOTHERING FARMERS

Particularly True in Case of Perishable Produce.

Adequate Facilities Would Enable Producer to Pick His Market and Sell When and Where It Is Most Advantageous.

Regardless of the shortage of labor and other production problems confronting the farmer, the main cause for his not securing the full profits due him can still be traced to insufficient transportation facilities, at the time he must get his crops to market. The farmer who can convert the spoilage on the farm into cash goes a long way toward satisfactorily offsetting everything else eating into his returns.

This is particularly true in the case of highly perishable produce, also that which has a high market value early in the season. Another advantage of adequate farm transportation is that

Gathering Potatoes in Field and Loading on Truck.

it enables the farmer to pick his market. He can sell when and where it will be to his greatest advantage to do so.

The farmers in the potato growing section of Maine have a period of about seventy days to market their crop. The case of one man in Aroostook county and what he did to put his yearly returns in the plus column is not only interesting but typical of how these men solved their haulage difficulties.

This particular grower had a 160-acre potato farm situated seven and one-half miles from a railroad. It yielded about 150 barrels to the acre for a total crop of around 24,000 barrels a year. Road conditions were such that one team of horses could haul but 20 barrels to a load and make but one trip a day to the railroad storage house. In other words, he required 20 teams to handle his crop if he got it to the warehouse in the 70 days between "digging" and snow. Of course all the other farmers of the community were in the same position and naturally none of them could secure anything like 20 teams. Even if they had the loads could not have been handled at the loading platform. Incidently, the haulage cost of the 20 teams would have been $6,000.

The farmer in question put the problem up to a truck concern. They prescribed a truck for his job. He bought it. This handled 45 barrels of potatoes to the load, made six trips a day and more at night, put the potatoes in the storehouse in 70 days and more than paid for itself while it was doing it as the regular haulage rate by teams was 25 cents a barrel.

The motortruck is not a cure-all for every transportation ill, but it has barely scratched the surface as a farm transportation unit. There are innumerable cases of where it can go a remarkably long way to give the farmer more of the profits due him. This story illustrates but one of them.

TO DESTROY JOHNSON GRASS

Crop of Oats or Wheat Will Keep Plants in Weak Condition and Prevent Root Penetration.

If during the early and mid part of summer the Johnson grass can be kept short enough to keep the plants in a weak condition, comparatively few root-stalks that penetrate deep into the ground will be formed. An oat or a wheat crop serves this purpose quite well. When the Johnson grass is in this weakened condition, plowing in August will further weaken the plants and will entirely kill many of them. If the ground then is given clean cultivation until fall, nearly all of the grass that is not killed by the cultivation will freeze out during the winter. In case a good deal of the grass shows up after this midsummer plowing it may be advisable to plow in late fall so as to further expose the roots to freezing.

SOY BEAN GOOD SUBSTITUTE

When Cured in Time Crop Makes Hay That Is Quite Palatable—Yield Is Satisfactory.

It will take two or three years to get back to the normal amount of hay land, and in the meantime the soy bean is one of the best substitutes for the regular perennial legume hays. If cured in time, it makes a hay that is very palatable and at the same time gives a satisfactory return per acre. Probably two and a half tons of cured hay would be about the average yield.

BEST TIME TO CUT ALFALFA

Period When One-Third in Blossom Is Recommended by University Farm Specialist.

L. B. Bassett of the farm management forces at University Farm says alfalfa should be cut when about one-third of the blossoms are out. "If cut at that time," he says, "it makes the best quality of hay. If cut later, the lower leaves begin to drop and are lost and the stems are woody and are not relished so well by stock."

Destructive Root-Borer.

The clover root-borer is becoming very destructive in some regions, particularly where mammoth clover is grown.

Shelter All Implements.

Keep all farm implements sheltered during the hot weather. The heat warps the wood and blisters the iron parts.

Millet Hay Deteriorates.

Millet hay deteriorates rapidly after the plants pass out of bloom.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 8

THE KINGLY KINDNESS OF DAVID.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 8:15; 9:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—David executed judgment and justice unto all his people.—II Sam. 8:15.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deut. 23: 1.14; Ps. 78:70-72.

PRIMARY TOPIC—David Kind to a Cripple.

JUNIOR TOPIC—David's Kindness to Jonathan's Son.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—David Showing Himself Kingly.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Elements of Strength in David's Character.

I. David's Righteous and Impartial Reign (8:15).

When he was established as king over all Israel, he executed judgment and justice unto all his people. In this respect he stands as a type of the Lord Jesus Christ; for when David's greater son, the Lord Jesus, shall reign over all Israel, righteousness and justice will prevail in all the earth.

II. David's Inquiry for Some of Saul's House to Whom He Might Show Kindness (9: 1-3).

This story of faithful love to a dead friend is quite refreshing. David experienced great grief when he received the news that Jonathan had fallen in battle. Now when he is made king and success has crowned his efforts in the subjugation of his enemies, he sets himself to make inquiry as to whether there is any one left of Saul's family to whom he might show kindness for Jonathan's sake. When Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, was found, David ordered him to be brought to him and restored to him his grandfather's estate. Being unable to cultivate it on account of infirmity, he arranged that it be cultivated for him. Not content with this, he ordered that Mephibosheth should eat at his own table as one of his sons. This example of David's nobility teaches us that those who are blessed and prospered should stop to inquire as to whether there are not some deserving ones whom they can help. It may be that children of some old friends who rendered us help in former days need care and help. Then, too, some faithful servant of God could be cheered along life's way. This should not be simply done as an act of charity, but in recognition of some lasting obligation in view of help rendered by their fathers in bygone days. This was the case with Jonathan. He had sacrificed much and endangered his life for David's sake.

The chief value of this lesson will be realized by making it a living story illustrating the plan of salvation. David's making inquiry for some one upon whom he can bestow kindness illustrates God taking the initiative in providing salvation for lost and needy souls. This is clearly suggested in David's expression, "show the kindness of God." Mephibosheth did not seek David's help or sympathy. Quite likely he had a fear and dread for him like the sinner has in many cases for the Lord. Salvation originated with the Lord. He did not make this provision because of man's merit, but out of a heart of grace, for the sake of another, even Christ.

III. Mephibosheth Is Found (vv. 4, 5).

This lame man was found in the house of Machir in Lodebar. This strikingly illustrates the sinner's condition. The sinner is utterly unable to walk uprightly before the Lord. Mephibosheth was in the house of Machir, which means "sold." This is exactly the sinner's condition—sold unto sin and Satan. Lodebar means "no pasture." This, too, suggests the sinner's condition of soul which nothing can satisfy but God. The sinner maimed and enslaved by sin has an "aching void" which only God and his grace can satisfy.

IV. Mephibosheth's Sense of Unworthiness (vv. 6-8).

When he was brought into the presence of the king he reverently fell upon his face. Every sinner in the presence of God feels unworthy of his saving grace.

V. David Restores to Mephibosheth the Forfeited Estate of His Father (vv. 9-10).

He not only restored this estate, but provided a means of tillage. God not only receives us into his family as children and restores to us the estate forfeited by Adam, but provides for its culture and development.

VI. Mephibosheth at the King's Table (vv. 11-13).

This act of kindness on the part of David was done out of the sincerity of his heart. This illustrates God's kindness to us in Christ. It would have been not only foolish for Mephibosheth to have refused this act of kindness, but it would have been an insult to the king; but it is infinitely worse for the sinner to reject God's mercy which has been bestowed upon him for Christ's sake.

True Kindness.

Not every act done with a generous or kindly motive is a wise act. It is not enough, therefore, to judge a deed merely by the doer's "heart." If he does not take pains to be wise in his doings, he is inconsiderate, and, at the root, unkind. He has not given his fellows all that was due to them, for they are entitled to his thinking as well as to his feeling. There is, indeed, often a superficiality in what we call goodheartedness. It acts in response to a volatile feeling, and sometimes works harm. It is he that "considereth the poor" that is promised a blessing. Sympathy and pity may enter into this "consideration" but they are not the whole of it. We have an obligation to be sensible toward as well as sensitive for another. It is as kind to be wise as it is wise to be kind.

Find Good in Evil.

Train yourself to find the good in what seems evil, to make of disaster an opportunity for your courage, to master suffering by patience, to learn from sorrow sympathy.—G. S. Merriam.

Rooted in Christ.

As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him; rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving.—Colossians 2:6 and 7.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter spot, $2.82 bid; July 2 red, $2.81 bid; No. 2 red garlicky spot, $2.72; July, $2.72; August, $2.68 bid; September, $2.66.

Rye—Bag lots of nearby rye sold at $2.25@2.30 per bu.; No. 2 Western is quiet and easier at $2.07 bid.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $39; standard timothy, $38; No. 2 do, $37@37.50; No. 3 do, $29@33; No. 1 light clover mixed, $34@35; No. 2 do do, $31@33; No. 1 clover mixed, 33; No. 2 do do, $24@29; sample hay, $20@24.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $20; No. 2 do do, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $15; No. 2 do do, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $11@12; No. 2 do, $9@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15; No. 2, $14@14.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 58c; do, choice, 56@57; do, good, 55@56; do, prints, 58@60; do, blocks, 60@62; ladles, 44@46; Md. and Pa. rolls, 44@45; Ohio rolls, 43@44; W. Va. rolls, 43@44; storepacked, 42; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 43@44.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 45c; Western firsts, 44; West Virginia firsts, 44; Southern firsts, 43.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 38c; small to medium, 36@37; white leghorns, 36@37; old roosters, 22; springers, 1½ lbs. and over, 45@46; do, 1¼ lbs., 40@42; white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 40; do, smaller, 38; spring ducks, 3 lbs. and over, 38@40; pigeons, young, per pair, 35@40; old, 35@40.

Potatoes—Nearby, 100-lb., $3@3.50; Eastern Shore Virginia, new, brl., $5@6; York River, brl., $5.50@5.75; Norfolk, No. 1, brl., $5.50@6; do, No. 2, brl., $2@3; Rappahannock River, No. 1, brl., $5.50@5.75.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.80 and No. 2 mixed durum, $2.85, c. i. f. track New York.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.64½, cost and freight New York.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1@1.02.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 55@56c; creamery extras (92 score, 55; creamery first (88 to 91 score), 51½@54½; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 51@53c; fresh gathered firsts, 48@50; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, first to extras, 61@70; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery browns, extras, 58@62; State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 48@55.

Cheese—State whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 27@28; do average run, 25½@26½; state whole milk, twins, current make, special, 26½@27; do average run, 25@26.

Live poultry—Broilers by freight, 44@47c; broilers by express, 40@50; fowls, 39; old roosters, 24; turkeys, 35.

PHILADELPHIA.—Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $38@39; do No. 3, $32@34; sample, $27@31; no grade, $22@26; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $35@37; do No. 1, $33@34.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $2.82@2.87.

Corn—As to grade and location, $1.68@1.73, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, $1.13@1.14; No. 3 white, $1.09@1.10.

Potatoes—Southern No. 1, $5@6 per brl.; do No. 2, $1.50@2.50; Jersey No. 1, $1@1.25 per basket; do No. 2, 50@65.

Butter—Western creamery extra, 56½c; nearby prints, fancy, 66@68.

Live Poultry—Fowls higher; fowls not leghorns, 36@41c; white leghorns, 35@36; broiling chickens, not leghorns, 40@50; white leghorns, 36@42.

Cheese—Long horns, 27½@28c; raisies, 27½@28.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 51@53c; do, current receipts, 49; Western extra firsts, 51@53; do, firsts, 47@50; do, fancy selected packed, 60@62.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Quote, veal, choice, lb., 16c; ordinary to medium, lb, 12@15; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $25@30; rough, per head, $15@20; common, thin, per head, $10@12.

Hogs—Straight, 15@16c; sows, as to quality, 10@13; stags and boars, 8@10; live pigs, 15@16; shoats, 14@15.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 12@13c; medium, 10@11; bulls as to quality, 7@9; thin steers and cows, 5@8; oxen as to quality, 6@9; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, 60@80; common to fair, $30@50.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk all weight, $12@16; bologna bulls active; bulk, $6.25@7.25; butcher bulls, $8@10; best she stock steady; other grades weak to lower; bulk, $6.50@10.50; canners and cutters, mostly, $4.25@6; calves steady, $15.75@17.25; selected, $17.50; stockers steady.

lings, $12.50; range wethers, $10.50; top native ewes, $8.25; feeder lambs, mostly $12@13.10; young native breeding ewes, $8.50@9.25; few Western up to $11.25.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle — Prime, $15.25@15.75.

Sheep—Steady; prime wethers, $10@10.50; culls and common, $2@4; lambs, $16.25.

Veal calves, $17@18.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $15.50@15.74; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $17; light Yorkers, $16.25@16.50; pigs, $15.50@15.75; roughs, $12@13.

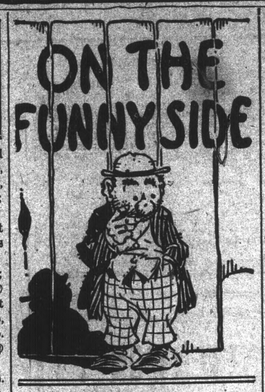
NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $10@15.65; bulls, $6.50@10.50; cows, $3@11.

An Alabama professor thinks he has a plan for locating oil that will avoid sinking dry holes. But he only thinks he has.

Hungary's new money is said to be pretty, washable and durable. Now, if it had any value it would be an ideal medium of exchange.

One defect of the excess profits tax is that it smites the unsuspecting consumer far more heavily than it does the profiteer.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE



SELF-EFFACEMENT.

"Leonidas!" exclaimed Mrs. Meekon, "are you aware that I was reading my essay on politics aloud to you?"

"Yes, my dear."

"But you went to sleep."

"Why not? You removed every doubt so thoroughly and solved every problem so completely that I saw no further reason for retaining personal consciousness."

Another Item.

"This bill of yours—why, it makes my blood boil!" the indignant patient stormed.

"Ah!" the man of medicine returned calmly, "in that case we must make a little change," and, taking the bill he added the line:

"To making blood boil and thereby sterilizing system, $25."

Painful Meeting.

Bill—Just happened to run into an old friend downtown.

Phil—Was he glad to see you?

Bill—You bet not. I smashed his whole right fender.—Cornell Widow.

Smartness.

"Don't you think this is a smart town?" asked the lady.

"I do," answered the gentleman. "Anything that looks especially foolish is spoken of as especially smart."

A Way of Theirs.

"Bills have one queer quality."

"What is it?"

"The more you contract them, the more they expand."

THE NEXT IN ORDER.

Mr. Cheerup: Too bad you lost so much money in that oil stock swindle. But brace up, man. Every cloud has a silver lining.

Mr. Sappe: Yes, I've heard a rumor to that effect but I haven't yet been offered any stock in the prospect.

True.

The road to fame
Is long and rough
They only win
Who've got the stuff.

A Suggestion.

"Do you really believe a wife with good cooking can pull the wool over her husband's eyes?"

"Just try some nice flannel cakes."

Not Fastened to the Idea.

"Is a wife bound to obey her husband?"

"I must say I haven't seen many who were tied down to the job."

Very Odd.

"It seems strange that there should be so much industrial disturbance caused by coal."

"Yes, especially as by its very nature it must always be a minor issue."

Too Suggestive.

"Why do dentists call their offices 'dental parlors?'"

"I suppose they think it would make their patients feel too bad if they called them drawing rooms."

Not Certain.

"You know, my dear boy, we really gain by our trials in life."

"That depends altogether on what kind of lawyers we get to try them."

Cruel Comment.

"Look at the engagement ring Will gave me. He has such taste."

"Yes; all the girls he's been engaged to admit that in his favor."

Fitting Styles.

"I see where they are making hats of shavings."

"They ought to be particularly appropriate to wooden heads."

Sometimes Difficult.

Little Harry—Papa, what is politeness?

Professor Broadhead—Politeness, my son, is the art of not letting other people know what you really think of them.—Stray Stories.

A New Breed.

"The poet I pointed out to you at the dog show is very peculiar in some ways. He has a perfect passion for dactyls."

"Did he have any of 'em on exhibition there?"

Works Both Ways.

"One by one our children leave us," said the mother sadly, as the fourth daughter started on her wedding journey.

"Yes," replied the father, a little more sadly, "and one by one they bring our sons-in-law back to us."

A Shining Light.

"Alice wore two sunbursts, three or four moonstones and carried a Skye terrier."

"Then she must have been easily the star of the occasion."

The Main Trouble.

Tramp—Yes, lady, my folks when they died, left me a lot of money.

Kind Old Lady—Well, if they did, why do you go around begging.

Tramp—The trouble is, lady, they didn't tell me where they left it, and consequently I never found it.

Cynical Suggestion.

"Girls do not seem to take well to athletics. Did you ever know one who could make a success of a leap?"

"My dear man, did you never see one jump at a proposal?"

FEEDING CORN TO RATS!!!

Read the Government statistics on the quantity of corn that is destroyed by RATS every year. A great quantity of that which they do not actually eat they render useless by running over it.

Rats are known to carry many kinds of diseases - hog cholera, foot and mouth disease and many others. You run a great risk in feeding to your hogs corn over which rats have been running.

Save your corn, hogs and family by storing your corn in a Securo Metal - Rat proof, fireproof, weather-proof, Corn Crib.

Write for prices and further information.

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5c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Cash Sales And A Discount of

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ON THE DOLLAR

On All Accounts Settled Every 30 Days.

A few special bargains until further notice:

Good Fat Meat, 27c. Lard, 30c. Cheese, 40c. Prunes, 25c. Soap, 5c. up to 10c.

One thousand pairs of shoes at less than factory price, and many other articles which we want to move to make room for Spring Stock.

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STYLES TO SUIT—

the young man who likes the newest cuts in clothes—the conservative man who is for dignity, the elderly man who has come to the conclusion that there is nothing like plainness and solid comfort.

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A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

S. L. FERGUSON
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¶ Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.

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